CLEANING UP OF A CŒUR D'ALENE PLACER-HOW THE GOLD HIDES AWAY-SHOVELLING MUD IN QUEST OF "COLOR"-SOME PRETTY POOR

CLAIMS. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] EAGLE CITY, Idaho, April 22 .- " What is eleaning up 'i' Well, it's the one thing for which a miner lives; the one thing, that is, besides fare, stud-1 oker, bears, shooting scrapes, and new quartz specimens over which he can get theroughly excited. It is the intage's harvesting, his commencement day, the coing to draw his dividends; anything, in fact, which signifies the reading and pocketing of the results of labor. But it surpasses all these in its interest, inasmuch as until the has minute the cleaner-up may have no warning of how much his labor has been worth. His crop is all under ground, so that there has been no opportunity of estimating whether it was heavy or light as it stood in the par; there has been no list of dividends published; he has had no friendly professor to tell him whether he has taken a prize this time or not. He may go to clean up without a cent in his pocket, and until it's over he does will be still cont-less when he stops ar whether he will walk away with some thousands of dollars. No wond r. then, that even the phlegmatic miner grows excited over

And what kind of a process is it -this all-absorbing cleaning up f" Well, it is much like pottering about all day in a hole in the ground up to your ankles in dirty water, and with a long-handled spade in your hand, with which you scrape and produced shovel at a dirty surface of rock. I have been hard at work at it all day since 6 o clock this in writing, so I am not likely to be mistaken as to the general characteristics of the operation.

THE ELUSIVE GOLD DUST.

Many of The Televie's readers are doubtless well versed in the mysterics of placer mining, but for the sake of the residue who are not I must ask them, with Melibre's M. X--, to "allow me to talk to them for a minute as if they did not know Greek." In the first place, then, nobody should be deceived by the name ace mining," as placer mining is more commonly Yesterday I heard an old miner giving a nev arrival in camp, who had just ventured to advance an opinion not complimentary to the prospects of the region, a piece of his mind. "I'll tell you what it is," he remarked, "you blanked tenderfeet, you come in here and expect to find the streets covered with hundred-Collar nuggets. Atted with handles so's you can pick them up more comfortably." As a matter of fact there is nothing apparently which gold hates more than to be found. Instead of developing handles and lying on the top of the ground to help the poor prospector, it will do the mean-est things to get out of his way. No one who has not been in diggings can have any idea of the perty, underhand devices to which gold will stoop to avoid being made into money. Fortunately for the prospector, it is only indifferently equipped with locomotion; if nature had by any mistake given it legs or wings, no man would ever have found a grain of it. As it is, the only thing i has to help it in its flight is its weight; but it makes the most of that. One has frequently read of diggings which paid " from grass-roots to bed-rock," and in parts of Califorms there are guiches where the earth was so close and stiff that the gold could not force its way through andwas ignominiously caught bottled up in the grass-roots and shaken out into the sluices.

Here, however, the soil is losse and light, so the dust

has no difficulty in finding a way through. Year by year and century after century it has devoted to making itself as heavy as possible and slipping and sliding between the grains of sand and soil, until it arrived at the gravel. In the Cour d'Alenes the gravel is even looser than the soil and that too, ofered an easy passage to the clusive mineral. So it went on slipping and sliding, around one pebble and under the next, until it came to the bed rock. It takes a pretty heavy thing to sink through solid rock so that here it may be supposed the gold confessed itsel beaten and gave up trying to sink. Not a bit of it: It ins set to work and hunted around for cracks and crevices to hide in. If the rock was smooth grantle it would go almost any distance to find a chink to slip into. Where it was slate it has wormed and wheedled its way in between the layers frequently to the depth of some inches. The one thing which gold dust cannot do is climb, so that whenever in sliding down the sloping reck loohing for a crack it came to a ridge or "rifle" instead of a crack, it was baffled; and there it is found skulking to-day. It it was baffled; and there it is found skullang to-day. It is no doubt highly creditable to the gold itself that it should set itself so desperately to avoid being hinted up and made into fifthy here and so becoming the source of all manuer of imaginable cylls to man; but it makes terribly hard work for the miners. The Count d'Alean region, moreover, is undoubtedly a "bad country to open"—that is to say, the timber is heavy, the winter long, the guiches wide and consequently bedrock, deeps, and the larger streams have but little fall. The claim on which In have been working is perhaps as happily situated as any in the district for working, but even on it two men has found it five hard weeks' work, what with clearing tim ber, shovelling snow and drain-ditching, to get the decl cleared for action. Then a gang of tour men had worker for five days at clearing a piece of bed rock which is eleven feet down and putting in sluices, and this morning at 6 o'clock when I joined them they were about to of, or attempt being unde at, getting out a cent of gold

The spot is as pretty a one as an artist could wish to seer a small learing on the right-hand bank of a pine trees spanning it by way of a bridge; in one corne of the clearing a long low log but (the home of the pre prietors), and behind the but and around on every significant the dense forest of pine and cedar and sprace shouting straight out of the level snow and standing out cleagainst the further background of mountains slope be yend-slope, peak above peak, and all pine-sprinkled and snow-capped. But " cleaning up " has nothing to do with reenery, and down in that hole, cleven feet deep, the view consists chiefly of mud; mud all abound as and and under foot, with here and there a potat of reel; showli nader foot, with here and there a point of rock showing through and puddles of dirty yellow water in each depression. The mud, however, is only a few inches deep, and before nightfall we hope to have it all shovelled up, leaving the bedrock clean, and to have it all hashed into that line of bright yellow wooden stuice-boxes where the water which is rashing through will soon separate the gold from the carti and gravel.

And this is where the miner has his revengs. It was by means of its weight that the gold has been able to clude the miner for so long, but now that it is caught its heaviness is its rain, and as it lies in the sluce boxes it must the water and the mad again.

SHOVELLING MUD.

SHOVELLING MCD.

For an hour or so cleaning up is exhibitrating work enough. The great, long-handled, sharp-pointed spade seems a clumsy thing to work with at first, and the no vice feels convinced that if he had the making of spades he would turn out something much more handy. In spite of rabber boots, too, the water is a nuisance. A man give up trying to keep his hands dry after about five minutes; in half an hour he gives up trying to keep his face dry and within an hour he is wet and splashed from head to foot, and begins to feel like a real miner. By this time too, he has abandoned expecting to turn up a nugge every time he lifts a shovelful of mind. At first he stop to examine every pebble that he comes upon nex pectedly, and every alternate shovelful he sees some tening in the water which has to be investigate before he can go on. This, however, soon wears off and The mud, it is true, has gold in it, and for all he know the last shovelful he dropped into the slaice may have been worth \$50; so for a time he works vigorously enough and handles the dirt respectfully. But the semiment soon wears out, while the mud keeps on; and about the third hour shovelling mud (especially other people mud) grows wearisome. But it is only 9 o'clock in the morning, and the bedrock will hardly be cleaned by dark

this evening. There comes an uncontrollable hankering to have the shifee boxes cleaned up so that we can see whether there

There comes an uncontrollable hankering to have the shulce boxes cleaned up so that we can see whether there really is any gold going in—just as the small boy with his pet plant yearns to pail it up to see how it is growing. The novice feels sure that he could work with nuch better spirit if he only sace some of the gold at intervals. But this the old hands treat as heresy. Besides, it is a long job turning off the water and opening the boxes; so the novice contents himself with picking up a gold pan and washing a shoveful by himself in one of the puddles. But hold the pan up to the light as he will he cannot see a "color" in the bottom; a little black sand and a pine-needle, and that is all. "You ought to have spit in the pan for luck," throws out one of the old hands, as if that was quite a sufficient explanation of the failure.

Then follow three more hours of scraping and spinshing and stooping with the sun overhead getting disagreeably hot, and moon finds the novice sadiv stiff in the back. This, however, is diamer-time, and the party scramble out—five "dem'd damp, moist, unpleasant bodies"—into the upper all rand across to the log hut, where a meal of pork and beans and coffee is awaiting them. And after a hard morning's shovelling pork and beans are no mean food. But in little more than half an hour we are all back in the hole again, with the sun, which appears to be growing interested in the proceedings, staring at us harder and hotter than ever, and the scraping and shovelling begins again. The bedrock, however, is now comparatively clean in places, and the big shovels will not go into all the smaller cracks and erannics, so they are abandoned and in their place we take jack-knives and table spoons. Will these in their hands five men are soon down on their hands and knees

in the sloppy water prying into every 'chink and erevice and lading out each small hellow in the rock, depositing the mud and paste carefully in gold-pans and then turning it out a panful at a time into the sluices.

THE YELLOW DUST AT LAST. When evening comes there still remains a lot of work to do, but the owners mean to clean up the sluices to-night, so, after a few minutes' consultation two men climb out and go off to the head of the line of boxes to turn the water off, while the rest of us shut up our knives, throw away our spoons, and are glad enough to lie around and do nothing but make idle guesses at what the result of the day's work will be, until the boxes are opened. At last the two men come back, the clear stream of water is no longer rushing through the boxes, and we gather carerly around, craning our necks forward and shouldertagerly around, craning our neeks torward and shoundr-ing each other for a place, while one by one the false bot-toms, which are pierced with small round holes, are taken out. Then is the supreme moment, and as each bottom comes up with a jerk we press closer still and an "Ah!" of satisfaction runs through the party as the gold is expressed lying in shiping drifts and billocks arguing the is exposed lying in shining drifts and hillocks against the riffles in the true bottom of the sluces. How tempting it looks! There is a good deal of black sand and a few peb bles mixed with it, but for the most part it is pure gold in coarse dust and nuggets running as high as three, and

four dellars apiece.

Various guesses are made at the moment while the opening goes on, ranging all the way from two to fifteen hundred dollars. But it is the novice who guesses high est, for gold looks to inexperienced eyes much more than it really is, in dust form. When it has all been gathered up and roughly weighed, the two hundred dollar guess is found to be the nearest, for it barely weighs a pound and a half, which allowing for the percentage of black sand, means about \$250. Still \$250 is good enough. Counting

half, which, allowing for the percentage of black sind, means about \$250. Still \$250 is good enough. Counting all the work that has been done upon the claim it scarcely makes two dollars and a half a day to the man, or not half the ordinary wages of labor in these paris. But the work which has taken so long has been done once for all. If to-morrow's clean up for there is another good day's work here in the expased rock; shows as much, it will make nearly five dollars for every day's work done. Then in three or four days there will come another clean up, and so on week after week till all the twenty acres on claim are worked out. So the owners have every reason to be satisfied. A few days ago, it is true, four men took over \$1,100 from a claim not far above here at their first clean up and have taken out mearly \$2,000 in two more clean ups since.

Ent, on the other hand, I was yesterday offered a twenty-acre-claim, on which two men have been working for months, for a plug of chowing tobacce. For some nights past, too, I have occupied the same bunk with a gentleman from Portland who came out two months ago with an elaborate outfit, has prospected a score or so of miles of country, has sunk cignty-three floies and a good deal of money without finding a color of gold the whole time. To-morrow he goes back to Portland disgusted. So this lwill be accepted as good fenough news in camp, and as I tramped back to Eagle City I confessed to my-self that in spite of the mud and the water, the heavy rubber-boots and overalls, and all the hard work to be gone through, there remains something undeniably fascinating in mining, and the last half hour of a cleaning my with the first sight of the bright gold makes up for many disagreeable things endured.

SAILING OF THE ALERT.

THE LAST SHIP OF THE GREELY RELIEF STARTS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The tug Catalpa went alongside the Alert at the Navy Yard yesterday shortly after 10 a. m. A line was made fast to the tug, the lines that held the Arctic ship to the wharf were cast off, and the last of the Greely relief ships started on her voyage. Her fore and main shrouds and tops were filled with sailors clad in their picturesque garb of blue. The deck of the Colorado fairly swarmed with sailors in white working suits. The rigging of the Powhatan, lying near, was filled with Jack tars in blue trousers and white blouses. A shout went up from the sailors on the ships and the crowd on the wharf as the Alert moved away, and there was a wild waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Then the guns of the saluting battery began to fire, and dense masses of smoke through which leaped tongues of flame, rolled out be youd the bows of the dismantled Colorado. The blue jack ets on the Alert waved their hats enthusiastically and flung them into the water with a cheer, a custom amon,

cts on the Alert waved their hars emineasistically and flung them into the water with a cheer, a custom among sailors on ships departing on any dangerous expedition and is meant to express confidence in their capitaln, as they say, or as supposed to say; "Leave them there, we it come back and get them."

At the peak of the Alert floated the American ensign; at her fore the red-cross flag of England, and at her mizzen the ensign of the American Yeart Cub. As she proceeded down the East River and out into the Bay, she was greeted by a dun of steam wildles, and by cheers from possing vessels, and from crowd assembled on the piers. Flags floated from the Bridge towers and from many of the ships in the harbor. A flag fleated over Castle William, and as the Alert passed the red wall of the Castle they were fid in wreaths of smoke, and fire leaped from the embrasures are salute of twenty-one-guns greeted the british flag. A mice or so below Governor's Island the Catalyn cast of from the Alert, which then proceeded under steam. The tra, however, on which were many friends of the departing officers, continued to keep near the ship until she was outside of sandy flook.

When the Alert started nearly all the officers at the Yard and a large crowd of civilians, among whom were many fallers, were present, including General Hazes, General Druo, Chief Navai Constructor Wilson and Lieutenant-Commander McCalla, who came from washington.

THE DETECTIVE FORCE ON THE OLD PLAN The plan of having all the precinct detectives under the control of inspector byrnes at Police Real-quarters, which had been tried for one year, was vir-tually declared to be a failure yesterday when the Board of Police passed the following resolution:

Resolved. That the grade of "detective officer" be and is hereby absoluted, and the resolution adopted May 8, 1883, providing for the same, is nereby resembed. Inspector Byrnes rejused to make any statement request. Several police captains refused to take any responsibility for the actions of the detective officers, or to direct them in the routine detective work of the precinct. Persons who went to the police stations to report trifling robberies were reserved to inspector lyrnes. The detective officers lost much time in report-ing every day at Police Headquarters and were hampered inca whom they wished to have detailed as detectives. Inspector Byrnes's sugarity in the selection of men to perform detective work was shown by the fact that only twelve detective officers of his choice were remained to patroi daty. With the exception of those twelve is entire captains selected the detectives who had been doing work in their acceptes under the direction of the Inspector. It is not likely that changes in the preciset inconves will be made seen. Nearly all of them are candidates for the rank of sergeant or detective-sergement and some have been known for years as unusually efficient policemen.

CATCHING A RUNAWAY HUSBAND.

Harry S. Duffield, an actor, and the manager of Louise Riar's Comesiy Company, now rehearing "Her Atonement" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, was arreated yesterday while leaving the restaurant of the St. Denis Hotel, on an order grante i ny Judge Donohue, in Denis Hotel, on an order grante i by Judge Donoline, in the Supreme Court, in the suit of Pauline Duffield against 14. S. Duffield for an absointe divorce. Mrs. Duffield won her suit on December 13, 1883, and her husband was offered to pay an alimony of \$15 a week, costs, amounting to \$123 61, and an allowance of \$250 for counsel fees. He left the city and could not be found until yesterday. The troups of which he is manager was preparing for an extended tour through the South and Europe. Duffield was required to give bail in \$3,000, and failing to do so was committed to Ludiow Street Jail.

PLANS FOR TWELVE-STORY HOUSES.

Jose F. de Navarro yesterday filed plans at the Bureau of Buildings for four large apartment-houses which are to be erected in Eighth-ave., nearly opposite the Central Park cutrauce at Eighty-first-st. They will the Central Park entrauce at Eighty-first-st. They will occupy the entire block between Eighty-first and Eighty-second sts., and will have a depth of 112 feet. Each house will be twelve stories high, and will contain sets of rooms for two families on each floor, so that the four buildings will furnish hemes for ninety-six families. In their general churacter and design the houses will resemble the apertment-bouses which Mr. Navarro crected in Fitty-minn-st. They will be fire-proof throughout. The estimated cost of the buildings, exclusive of the ground, is at 600 600.

A SAFE-MOVER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A \$500 two-and-a-half-ton safe was swinging in front of No. 30 Broadway, yesterday, near the third floor. "Big Ed," one of the old reliable safe-movers, stepped out of the window on the safe to steady it, when stepped out of the window on the sale to steady it, when the timbers of the door which supported the tackle gave way and his fingers were drawn into the sheaves of the block. He chang to the window sill with the other hand, and, having seen that the street below was cleared, ordered the ropes cut. The safe fell thirty feet, breaking three window-sills and the brown-stone stoop. "Big Ed" was lifted in the window and his hand drawn out of the block. In accorpte of hours he was going about the same as ever, but little the worse for his narrow escape.

NATIONAL GUARD NOIES.

The Colonel and his officers and the members of the 22d Regiment have been highly complimented for their military appearance at the Armory on the occasion of the review of the command, by General Ward, or

Wednesday.

The marksmen's badges will be presented to the 23d Regiment next Wednesday, and to the 9th Regiment to-

Regiment next Wednesday, and to the 9th Regiment tomorrow evening.

The 69th Regimen t will parade for regimental inspection to-morrow evening, and on Thursday will be reviewed at the Madison Square Garden.

The new armory for the 17th Separate Company, at
Flushing, will be completed in about three months.

Colonel Ward, of the 23d Regiment, having requested to
be relieved from duty on the second Division Examining
Board, Colonel Barnes, of the 13th, has been assigned to
the place.

The 13th Regiment has been ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform on Wednesday, at 5 p. m., for drill and instruction in street not duty.

The 13th Regiment has been ordered to assemble in in-tigue uniform on Wednesday, at Sp. m., for drill and in-struction in street riot dury.

The 3d N. J. Regiment will have it annual inspection at Keyport on Thursday. Governor Abbett and General Bewell are among the invited guests.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE POLICE. THEIR EFFICIENCY WARMLY PRAISED.

JUDGES ON THE STAND, There was a large gathering yesterday in the parior of the Metropolitan Hotel assigned to the Roose-velt Committee, in anticipation of some such startling testimony as on Friday, This expectation was not realized. The usually punctual chairman, Mr. Roosevelt, was an hour and ten minutes late. Colonel Bliss employed the time in looking, over a large handle of parents. ployed the time in looking over a large bundle of papers which he had brought with him, at times frowning ominously, which augured ill for any witness against the Police Department. But most of the witnesses turned out to be in favor of the Department. State Senators Gibbs, Cullen and Daggett, of the Committee on Cities,

were present in the afternoon.

Dock Commissioner Voorhis was recalled and cross examined by Colonei Bilss concerning the alleged in-differences of the Police Commissioners as to the enforcement of laws respecting gambling and disorderly houses.

The difficulty was, as I have stated, there was indifference on the part of at least half the Board as to the enforcement of these laws, and among the force a feeling existed that if they did do what the rules of the Board and the laws required it would probably result in their being transferred or their position being made very uncomfortable.

being transferred or their position being made very un-comfortable. Q.—What did you do to bring about an improvement t Q.—What did you do to bring about an improvement t A.—I watched for specific cases upon which I could sus-tain the rules of the Board by proof before making

Mr. Voorbis reiterated what he had said on the previous day regarding a conversation he had with Superinten-dent Walling about these matters, when the Superinten-dent said that a Commissioner had told him not to bother his head about it, etc. He also related a conversation that he had had with Captain McDonnell concerning the flagrant breaches of morality in his precinct. Mr. Voorhis remonstrated with Captain McDwaned. Much to his surprise the Captain said in effect that he didn't care for Later Mr. Voorhis was instrumental in working up some evidence tending to show that McDonnell extorted money from keepers of questionable houses. The captain was acquitted, but Detective Murphy, who was also implicated, was "broken," Mr. Voorbis was then questioned concerning some knowledge he had relecting on the character of Captain Washburn. He asked that he might be excused from testifying on this point, as his motives might be misunderstood and he had no feeling against Captain Washburn. The committee insisted that he should testify. Mr. Voorins' then said that m 1874 there was a general transfer of police captains, and Captain Washburn was transferred from the Ninth to the Twentieth Precinct. On the evening on which the transfer was made by the Board Washburn sent for him and expressed himself as much aggrieved that he had been transferred. "If you had let me remain," he said, "until the 1st of January it would not matter so much. "Why!" asked Mr. Voorh's. "It makes a difference of \$500," said the captain. "Mrs. Washburn would have received a present of \$500 from the steamship companies by the 1st of January, as is customary." On that occasion Captain Washburn was abusive, said Mr. Voornis. The captain had since told him as recently as January 1 of this year that he was well satisfied; that he was in a precinct that

paid him better than the old Ninth. Lewis M. Clark was recalled. Police Captain John H. McCullagh was requested to step forward and the witness was asked if he could identify him. He had testified on Friday that he had seen Bernstein give an envelope to on Friday that he had seen Hernstein give an envelope to somebody whom he supposed to be Captain McCullagh. Clark started hard at Captain McCullagh and the cuptain started hard at him. Then Clark said he could not identify him. Captain McCullagh pressed his hat over his eyes, put on his overcoat and turned up the colar, as Clark had testified the man whom he supposed to be Captain McCullagh had appeared. The witness was still unable to identify him. Detective King, concerning whom the witness also testified on the previous day, was then brought forward. "He looks like the man," said the witness.

THE POLICE FORCE COMMENDED. Judge Rujus B. Cowing, of the Court of General Sesous, was next sworn. He said:

During the past five years I have had very frequent occasion to see many of the policemen, and from what I have seen and conversations with them I unhesitatingly say that as a body they are both efficient and trustworthy. I consider Captain willness a very brave and efficient officer. I have no personal knowledge that would lead use to question his integrity.

Henry Bergh, president of the Society for the Prevenon of Cruelty to Animais, said :

Judge H. A. Giblersleeve said:

It is my indement, based upon observation of the police orce and personal relations with them, that the force is a exceedingly efficient one, very trustworthy, and one of shich the city should be proud.

Ex-Judge Russell called attention to the case bunco" man who had been sentenced by Judge Gilderdeeve to four months in the penitentlary, and concern whom Mr. Comstock had testified before the committhe whom Mr. Constock had resulted better the commit-tee that he had great difficulty in securing a conviction. Judge Gildersleeve said that before the man was tried Mr. Constock had told him that the prisoner was an un-tortunate young man, had been led astray through getting into had company and should be dealt with lendently. After than a letter was written by Constock to the Dis-trict-Attorney, which the latter sent to Judge Gilder-sleeve. In the letter Constock stated he had learned that cieck-Attorney, which the latter sent to Judge Gilderceve. In the letter Constock stated he had learned that
thousand dollars had been offered to prevent the cominhant from appearing against the accused man,
hat he was a bad man, a professional "binno steerer," and that he ought to be
everely punished, etc. Judge Gilderderve gave other
vidence tending to show discrepances between Comlates. He volunteered the statement that he had known
aption Wastburn twenty years; had served with him
irrough the war and bedeved him to be "a big noblecarted, honest fellow."
Gussay Frank, one of Finkerton's detectives, said that
e had seen Policeman No. 500 playing policy in a shop
a Houston-st., on December 9, 1872. Luthy, whose
wither Frank was supposed to be told kim that on
against 31, 1882, he had seen Officer William Haghes, of
the Tenth Procluct, playing policy at No. 126 lowery. It
is well known that policemen of the Fenth Precluct
layed policy at No. 126 Bowery and used a bootblack to
mechase slips, etc.

JOEL B. ERHARDT ON THE STAND.

Police Commissioner from 1876 to 1879. He was chairour or the Commutee on Rules and Discipling, whose special duty it was to attend to the discipline of the

Mr. Russell—in your own way please give your judgment of the police force.

Mr. Erhardt—I think the character of the police force is
without exception better than the character of the same
number of man engaged in any duty is this country or in
any other country. They mean to do right and they do
or right. Of course bad men may be interspersed here
and there; they will creep in everywhere, even at the
communion table.

Mr. Erhardt expressed a highly favorable opinion of
the police captains also. He thought they had many diffaculties, to contead with the press and the public clara-

heulties to contend with, the press and the public clam-oring for the remedying of evils for which the laws provided no proper remedy, such as gambling houses and houses of ill repute. Concerning the latter he thought noises of it repairs. Concerning the latter he thought the public outsit not to attack the police, but should obtain appropriate legislation. This legislation, in his opinion, should aim to localize the the evil; he did not think it could be suppressed. He thought Captain Williams's character for efficiency and integrity was of the burdest.

highest.
"Do you remember a conversation with me prior to this investigation i" asked Mr. Miller. this investigation!" asked Mr. Miller.

"I remember your coming to my office and offering me the nomination for Sherifi," replied Mr. Erhardt.

"That was two years ago. There was nothing out of the way about that conversation, was there?"

"No; • could repeat the whole of it."

"There was a great desire to have you run at that time."

"There was a great desire to have you run at that time."

"Yes, and I took you all to Delmonico's, treated you to sada water and remarked that I got out of that strike cheap." [Laughter.]

This little bit of pleasantry was followed by a lively scene. Mr. Bilss interrupted Mr. Miller with some I reflections upon his method of conducting the examination. Mr. Miller turned flercely upon Mr. Bilss and said that he would not stand that. Mr. Bilss, pitching his voice in a high key, said that "Mr. Miller has right along put questions implying that he was going to prove things which he had not a particle of evidence to prove." Mr. Miller replied contemptuously that if that was all, he didn't care. Mr. Bilss was apparently about to say something that would make him care, when Mr. Roosevelt thumped his fist on the table gud said, with set teeth and that emphasis peculiar to him, "that he would not permit desputes between counsel, and would not permit one counsel to interrupt another while examining witnesses."

The proceedings went on more quietly after that, though Mr. Bilss soon found an opportunity of comparing Mr. Miller to a mosquito, and Mr. Miller retorted that he could not compete with Mr. Bilss in blackguardism.

Mr. Erhardt favored a single-headed Police Commis-

Mr. Erhardt favored a single-headed Police Commis-

sion.

Inspector George W. Dilks was questioned concerning the placing of detectives at No. 559 Broadway, about which Clark had testified on the previous day, the imputation being that they had been put there merely for show. This Mr. Dilks denied, and asserted they had all acted in good faith.

CONTRADICTING ME. VOCEBUS George Washburn, captain of the Twentieth Precinct, was then placed on the stand. Concering Mr. Voorlus he

Previous to his being appointed Police Commissioner we were on very intimate terms. After he was appointed Commissioner he called on me at the station house and had a talk with me in my private room. The impression left on my mind was that he wanted me to do some dirty work in finding out matters respecting the police. I shut down on him quick. The evening that I was transferred to the Twentieth Precinct Mr. Voorhis came around to my office and in conversation with him I said that I would rather pay \$500 a year out of my salary than go to the Twentieth Precinct with the reputation it had. After that we met frequently and he would inquire sneerinely how I got along in the Twentieth. He asked me that with a sneer at the police captains' dinner at Delmonico's. I replied; "I will forgive you for that,

John, the Twentieth is worth ten times what the Ninth s." I said that only in answer to his sneer.
"Was anything said about \$500 coming to your wife from the steamship people t" asked Colonel Bliss. "No, sir," replied Captain Washburn, with great dig

" Have you ever received any money in the Twenti-VOORHIS'S ALLEGATIONS DENIED-THREE "No, sir; nothing more than my salary of \$2,000 a

pear."

Detective Richard King denied Clark's testimony of the previous day to the effect that he had given warning of the raid on the policy shop at No. 599 Broadway.

Captain Henry V. Steers, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, denied that he had ever told Mr. Voorbins that he was afraid to enforce the laws against gamblers, etc., because of indifference on the part of some of the Police Commissioners. "I am too sharp," said Captain Steers, "ever to talk to one Commissioner against another."

Recorder Frederick Snorth said, that his column of the

likito one Commissioner against another."

Recorder Frederick Smyth said that his opinion of the slice force, based on large experience, is that with few ceptions it is composed of intelligent, faithful and efficient men.

exceptions it is composed of intelligent, factors acceled men.
Superintendent George W. Walling contradicted Mr.
Superintendent George W. Walling contradicted Mr.
Voorhis's testimony so far as it related to him. He said,
with much emphasis, that he had never told Mr. Voorhis
that Commissioners had advised him not to enforce the
laws against gambling, etc. No Commissioner had ever
laws against gambling, etc. No Commissioner had ever
said anything of that sort to him. If one had he should
certainly have remembered it.
Inspector Byrnes testified to the efficiency of his department.

The committee meets on Monday at 9:30. The committee meets on Monday at 9:30.

YACHTSMEN PREPARING FOR WORK. The last week has been rather a dull one in

yachting circles owing to the unpleasant weather. The cents; pickerel, New-York Yacht Club has got settled in its new quarters cents a pound. and will held its first meeting there on May 15. The tickets are out for the annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which takes place on May 30. Messrs. Pilkington and Nagle, who have charge of the arrangements for the Courtney-Ross race on the same day, are both members of the Knickerbecker Club, and they have agreed not to start the race until the regatta of the club is over, thus giving people on the club steamer an opportunity to see both the regatta and the rowing race. The fron Steamboat Company's steamer Perseus has been engaged to take the judges and others over the course. She will leave the foot of East One-hundred-and-twentieth-st, at 9:30 o'clock, and Port Morris at 10:30. ents for the Courtney-Ross race on the same

dred-and-twentieth-st. at 9:30 o'clock, and Port Morris at 10:30.

The schooner Bay, belonging to Vice-Commodore Tompkins of the Seawaninaka Club, is undergoing alterations at Nyack. She will be partially rebuilt and will be raised four feet. The sloop Vivid, which has been overhauled and completely put in order, left the yard at Nyack hast weel. The Cornet is being overhauled at the same place, and the Ariadna has been overhauled and painted, and is now ready to go into commission. R. W. Holmes's Playful is still on the ways, as is also the steam yachts Rival, owned by Mr. Saymour, of Orange. N. J. and the Pastime, owned by Mr. Rathbone, of the New-York and other clubs. They will both be in commission before the end of the month. The yacht Dausi, of the New-York Club, is being extensively repaired, and willbe ready for sea the middle of the month. William Astor's new yacht, Nourmahal, will accompany the New-York Yacht Clubs, have nearly all their yachts in the water now, and such few days lately as have been pleasant the amateur skippers have been out trying the improvements made in their boats in the course of the winter, and getting ready for the coming regettas. The Jersey City Yact Club will open its club house on May 30. The cutter Isis, owned and designed by A. Cass Canfield, of the New-York and Seawanhuka Yacht Clubs, was launched from the yard of C. and R. Pollin, at the foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn. The Isis is of the following dimensions: length over all, 60 feet 10 inches; length on level water line, 51 feet 5 inches; extra line beam 13 feet; draught 9 feet. Their isis has a lead keel weighting 22,000 pounds and inside ballast weighting 9,000 pounds. She will carry 2,325 square feet of lower sail.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL DEAD.

A FEW WORDS FROM EMERY A. STORRS ON CATTLE. At the St. James Hotel, on Monday evening, Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, said to a TRIBUNE reporter:
"The bill before Congress with reference to pleuropneumonia is virtually dead. The advocacy of it was from men who had never read it. This was shown by the fact that Mr. Simpson, President of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, who came to Washington to advocate its passage, after talking the matter over with me, reading the bill, and considering the objections to it, became so anxious for its change in many respects that he telegraphed Senator Plumb, previous to its defeat, that he thought a bill could be prepared as a substitute which would be satisfactory to all concerned. The Senators, however, had become frightened and believed it necessary to pass a bill of some kind, so they pushed ahead. When the fee was once broken for amendments, they followed each other in such rapid succession and of such material charnever that when finally passed the bill bore little rescublance to the original bill sent up from the House. It has goue back to the House and is the House. It has gone back to the House and is now on the Speaker's table. It will never receive the necessary votes to take it off the table, and so legislation that would have been practical and beneficial is deferred. Even if taken up, in the returning good sense of the House, it could not pass in its present condition, as the public has learned that our danger is not internal, but from abroad. As The Tribuys put it, we should not be bellowing about our own herds, but put the strictest quarantine on those from abroad. The States can take care of themselves, as was shown by Malne, when infested herds were brought there. One amendment to the bill that was passed int the report of the Treasury Cattle Commissioner square in the nead in declaring that Texas cattle fever should not be considered under the operations of diseases named in the act. The report of that commissioner would put a virtual quarantine on that section and would have cut of from the Eastern markets 15,000,000 head of cattle, with at least \$100,000,000."

A DENIAL FROM ME. CAULFIELD.

A TRIBUNE reporter last evening called upon before the Investigating Committee, regarding the pay-A Eatler, for securing to the policy dealers protection from interference by the police and Mr. Comstock,

Mr. Caulifield said:

I don't know this man Clark. I know Mr. Uppington. He's a relative of mine in a rather distant relationship by marriage. When he was a boy i got him one or two situations and lost sight of him from about 66 or 68 till 79. In the race of William A. Bother for County Clerk against Gumbleton, he turned up again and since then I've known him very well. The story is a falsehood from top to botom. We had all this before District Attorney McKeon, through an instantation that Marcus Cleero Stanley made. Habert O. Thompson, William A. Butler and myself were accused by Stanley of taking money and shelding policey dealers. This was two years ago. I know Stumons and these other fellows because I've lived in New-York so long. We were all accused by Stanley for some purpose, I don't know what. Inciver exchanged more than a word with Stanley in my life. Mr. Kelso, when he was superintendent of Police, introduced me to Stanley at the Hoffman House, and that is the only time that I ever spoke to him. Mr. Butler is in Baltimore.

MR. SENEY NOT INTERESTED.

MR. SENEY NOT INTERESTED.

George I. Seney was asked vesterday about the truth of the dispatches from Tuscumbia, Ala., saying that the Seney syndicate had bought 3,000 acres of coal and from land in Colbert County, laid out a city, and intended to spend \$10,000,000 in making it the manufacturing centre of Alabama. Mr. Seney said :

turing centre of Alabama. Mr. Seney said:

There is no such thing as the Seney syndicate. I have repeatedly so stated. I don't know even what is meant by the term. So the dispatch is becorrect in saying that much. I know, in a general way, that there is such a preject on foot as mentioned in the dispatch. The people interested in it, however, are Southerners-people of Athanta. Knowville, Chattanooga and other cities in that region. They have seen the great success of the similar enterprise of Birmingham, and have projected this one of Sheffield on a similar basis. I haven't a dollar of stock or interest in it, though I am interested in railroads in that section. Nor has the Seney syndicate anything to do do with it for the reason stated.

MR. VANDERBILTS DEPARTURE.

William H. Vanderbilt stood on the deck of the White Star steamer Baltic, yesterday afternoon, talking with a number of gentlemen. He wore a silk bat, ark treusers, and a short, double-breasted coat of rough material, buttoned tightly. He said that he was going simply for his health, and anticipated a pleasant voyage. He will stay two days in London and then go immediately to the Isle of Wight, remaining there until his return, which will be by the same steamer in about a month. He was accompanied by his son, George Vanderbilt, and Dr. J. W. McLane. Among those who were present to see him off were Chauncey M. Depew, Le Grand B. Cannon, stephen U. Cadwell, H. McK. Twombly and Ellott F. Shepard.

A SPORTMEN'S SPRING TOURNAMENT.

The Blooming Grove Park Association will hold a spring teurnament on the grounds of the associa-tion at Blooming Grove, Pike County, Penn., on May 30 and 31. Prizes will be awarded to the successful competiters in the fly casting, rifle shooting and clay pigeon natches. There will also be a special match at live macroes. On June 1 the season for bass fishing begins. The club-house has been thoroughly renovated, the grounds have been rendered more attractive, new boats have been put upon the lakes, and 30,000 trout fry have been added to the streams. The treasurer's report of March 31 shows a balance on hand of \$700 22. A special train will leave the Eric depot at 6 p. m. on May 29 for the accommodation of members.

REMOVAL OF AN OLD FRUIT HOUSE.

W. & C. Smith, one of the oldest houses in the city dealing in foreign and domestic fruits and tropt, cal plants, yesterday removed to No. 58 Liberty-st. The firm was started at Broadway and Cedar-st., fifty years ago, when Kipp & Brown ran the only line of omnibuses in the city—from Broadway and Cedar-st. to Charles and Hudson sts. Its fruit trade was then with the Whitneys, the Astors, the Goelets and other leading families of the city, and their patronage still continues with them. Their specialties are baskets of fancy fruit for occan travel and summer resorts. The reason for the removal was to secure more room and greater facilities for their trade.

HOME INTERESTS. FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

UNUSUALLY LARGE POMPANOS FROM SOUTHERN WATERS-A SET BACK FOR ASPARAGUS.

The fish market has been treated to a great surprise within the last few days. It came in the shape of pompanos weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds, which appeared in great numhers off the coasts of South Carolina and Florida. Diminutive pempanes weighing from one to three pounds are common enough along the Southern Atlantic coast, and they are held in high favor by epicures from Tallahassee to Yazoo. But such leviathan-like pompanos have never before been drawn out with a hook or in any other way from any seas except those which wash the west coast of Africa. They are sold in this market for 40 cents a pound. Market cod were worth 8 cents a pound'yesterday cod steak, 12 cents; white halibut, 18 cents; large bass, 14 cents; fresh-caught salmon, 50 cents; California salmon, 45 cents; fresh mackerel, 10 cents to 1212; Spanish mackerel, 65 cents; white perch, 15 cents; sea bass, 15 cents; North River shad, bucks, 30 cents, roe, 50; Connecticut River shad, bucks, 35 cents, roe, 75 cents; brook tront, \$1; salmon trent, 15 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; and cod-fish tongues, 15

cents a pound.

Asparagus was nipped by the cool weather, and little of it came into the markets. It was sold at 20 cents a bunch for the Southern, and 40 cents a bunch for the Oyster Bay kind. Green peas brought 50 cents a half peck, and string beans the same price. Cauliflowers 25 to 60 cents each, spinach 20 cents a half peck, Southern cucumbers 50 cents a dozen, out-door pic-plant 50 cents a dozen, cgg-plants, 20 to 60 cents each, lettuce 75 cents a dozen heads, radishes 25 cents a dozen. Southern new potatoes 75 cents a peck, summer squash 5 cents each, tomatoes 95 to 30 cents a quart, and new beets 10 to 15 cents a bunch.

There was no change in the prices of meats from the previous week. Spring chickens brought \$1 25 to \$2 50 a pair; roasting chickens brought \$1 25 to \$2 50 a pair; roasting chickens brought \$1 25 to \$2 50 a pair; roasting chickens 25 to 30 cents a pound; eapons, 35 cents; turkeys, 25 to 35 cents; fowls, 20 cents; ducks, 20 to 30 cents; ducklings, 45 cents; gesse, 20 to 25 cents a pound; English snipe, \$3 a dozen; yellow-legged snipe, \$3 50; corn snipe, \$1 50; reedbirds, \$1; and squabs, \$4 a dozen.

Strawberries were sold for all prices from 30 to 75 cents a quart, and came from Florida and Georgia mainly. Pineapples were 40 cents each, oranges, 30 to 60 cents a dozen, and bananas, 40 to 50 cents a dozen. Butter varied in price from 15 to 33 cents, inversely as its strength. Long Island eggs were sold for 20 cents a dozen, and other species of eggs for 10 to 18 cents. Asparagus was nipped by the cool weather, and

THE MONEY MARKET. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MAY 10, 1884.

THE GENERAL LIST.

| Name. | Actual Sales. | | | | Closing prices. | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Op'g | H'g't. | Low't | Final. | Bid. | Ask'd | Shares Sold. |
| C St L& Pitts | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 44 | 912 | |
| do. pref Can Pacific | 25% 48 | 2512 | 25 475 | 25 | 756 | 20 | 300 |
| Can Pacific Can Southern | 411 | 4110 | 40% | 413 | 415 | 42 | 1.800 |
| ent of N J | 4114 | 41% | 1733 | 787 | 4176 4154 7832 | 42 79 | 10.500 |
| Cent of N J | 46 | 46 | 434 | 44 4 | 44 4 | 44 % | 9,163 |
| & Alton | 136 | 136 | 136 | 186 1085 | 135 | 136 | 23,990 |
| do neef | 133 | 138 | 135 | 135 | 1354 | 1344 | 1.15 |
| Mast P | 814 | 81% | 185 781 ₆ | 7939 | 794 | 795 ₈ | 76,328 |
| do pref | 112 | 112 | 112 | 11144 | 11012 | 11112 | 958 |
| Cen Pacific C & Alton C & Alton C & O Centre C M & St P O Centre C St P M & O C St P M & O C St P M & O C B I & Pac. C B I & Pac. | 907 | 304 | 0.175 | 0.23 | 92% | 3014 924 | 1.500 |
| Rur & O | 1214 | 1213 | 12019 | 121 | 191 | 1147114 | 1,500 3,321 1,02 |
| CRI& Pac | 118 | 118 | 1173 | 1175 | 11712 | 118 | 1,02 |
| CCC&1 | . 14 | 11414 | 1111 | 41 8 | 4119 112% 1034 | 1792 | 850 |
| Del. I. & W | 104 | 104 | 1-1-07/2-94 | 1033 | 1033 | 1033 | 103,199 |
| D. & Rio G | 113 | 112 | 11 | 1114 | 11.14 | 1 12 40 | 1.504 |
| C Bur & Q. C R I & Pac C C C & I. Del J. & W. D. & H.Canal D. & Rio G. E Ten V & Ga. II. B. & W. Lake shore L.E. & W. Long Island. | 53 | 534 | 5% | 1234 144 | 75 kg | 1000 | |
| III Cent | 1255 | 125 % 14 % 94 % 12 % | 1254 | 1234 | 14 4 | 12334 | 3,000 |
| L. H. & W | 114 3 | 047 | 931 | 254.34 | 937 | 154 | 21,276 |
| E. & W | 124 | 124 | 704 | 12 | 10 | 1330 | 30 |
| long Island | 71 | 71 | 45 | 7014 | | 7.22 | 3,91 |
| Louis & Nash L N Alb & C | 18 | 18 51 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 10 |
| Man Com | 51 | 51 | 18 | 51 | 15 50 | 52 | 100 |
| Manhat, lat of. | 90 | | | 90 | 891 | 35 | 100 |
| Man Com Manhat, 1st of. Mem. & Char Mich. Central | 785 | 34 754 36 | 34 | 31 779 ₄ 36 | 764 | 35 | 608 |
| Mich. Central | 36 | 36 | 36 | 345 | 35.4 | 37 | 430 100 |
| d Lesse W. Drei | 113 | 1 1 1 3 | 1134 | 1134 | 112 | 12 | 200 |
| K. & T | 113 | 155 | 154 | 1.54 | 154 | 153, | 3,63 |
| M LS& W. pref. M LS& W. pref. M & St L. M & & T. M & Vacific N YS & W N Chat & St L. | 7319 | 47197 | 4784 | 70% | 79.5 | 79% | 25,200 |
| YS & W | 48 | 48 | 48 | 4.62 | 47 | 49 | 200 |
| N. Y. Cent. N. Y. C. & st. L. | 1128 78 134 15 | 1134 | 31115 | 112 | 1113 | 714 | 6,010 |
| N.Y C & St. L. | 73 | 135 185 37 10 | .7. | - A | 612 | 774 | 6,016 716 123 |
| SYCASIL Dr. | 155 | 184 | 1115 | 13% | 125 | 13 | 47.02 |
| do pref | 33 | 37 | 34% | | 32% 354 | 36 | 723 |
| YORW | 1.0 | 10 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 97 | 10 | 359 |
| Nor & W prof. | 200 | 2334 | 10.7 | 23 | 35 233 50 | 37 234 524 | 1,000 |
| N. Y. Cent N. Y. C. & St. L. N. Y. C. & St. L. N. Y. C. & St. L. N. Y. C. & St. L. do pref. N. Y. C. & W. Nor & W. prof. Northern Pac. North Pac. pid. N. Y. L. & W. Ohio Central. | 50% | 527 | 51 | | 52 | 524 | 11,031 |
| NIY L & W | 89% | 25074 | 80% | 890 | 893 | | A 24 |
| ohio Central | 134 | 225 | 8014 217 277 | 220 | 214 | 214 | 200 |
| R& N | 78 174 | 78 | 77 | 21 77 171 ₈ | 20 76 | P. P. T. | 100140 |
| reservon Trans. | 1704 | 21 % 78 1774 1774 | 110-4 | 1.6 % | 17 | 1734 | 5,830 |
| D & E | 134 | 1349 | 13% | 130, 35 % | 13% 35% | 36 | 290 |
| D& E. Phil & Read PPt W& Chie. | 130% | 130% | 130% | 130 4 | 130 | 1331 | 58,010 |
| P Car Co | 108% | 100 | 10-14 | 10034 | 108 | 10812 | 320 |
| tich & Dan | 0019 | 502 | C. APULTA | | 4317 | 7 | 100 |
| toch & Pitts | 100 | 95 | 25 | 6 25 42 | 63 ₄ | | 2,737 |
| st L & S F pri. | 42 | 25 42 86 | 42 | 42 | | 4.3 | 100 |
| tich & Dan. tioch & Pitts t L & S F. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86% | | 100 |
| ot P M &M | 15% | 91 | 14% | 91 | 27.1 | 91 ¹ ₂ 15 | 100 |
| Pexas & Pac | 1000 | 100034 | 5074 | 253.37 | 5134 | 513 | 2,800 119,820 |
| Market Street | 0.6154 | | | 7.40 | 7.04 | 1 10 | 1,922 |
| Cabash prof. | 14 % | 1.3% | 14.4 | 14.50 | 11% | 15% | 1,400 |
| Bank & Mer | 110% | 1195 | 119 % | 110 kg | 11014 | 119% | 37,013 |
| Am Express | 19:5 | 108 | 9754 | -5477A | 2447 | 9742 | 37,010 |
| WU Telegraph Am Express UN Uxpress Wells & F Exp | .50 | 57 | 56 | 9079 | -200 | 56 | 60 |
| Wells & F Exp | 11072 | 11242 | 105 | 105 | 100 437 ₈ | 110 | 6/ |
| Luchic Manne | 115 | 15 | 15 | 15 | . 41 4. W | 27 | 4,300 |
| entario | 2011 | 1000 | 1.11 | 110000 | | 100000 | A. A. I |

1 13 seller 60 days. BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. | Tradesmens Bank | N Y Labe E & W | Ohio & Missis con | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 So Caron 100 6,000 100 St L & I M 5 1,000 71 Series II 1,000 ... 100 lg 1,000 ... 100 lg 3,000 ... 100 lg 11,000 ... 100 lg these Obio Carter 10,000 17 4 4 5 6 CR 1 & Pace 8 1 117 2 22 Coupon 5,000...1274 Canada South'n 1st graranteen 10,000 | 1834 | 15,000 | 62 |
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.....1227, CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 17 Wallet.

| Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | City 6s, New ... 131 | 131 | 5 | | Northern Pacific, | Frenery's faild. 56 | 57 | North. Cent. RE. 59 | 59 | 59 | 14 | 16 | Editab Nav. | Ed

SATURDAY, May 10-P. M. The general stock speculation to-day ruled weak, and everything on the list before noon showed important declines in market values. Union Pacific declined from 5514 to 5014, despite the denial of yesterday's report that "the directors" had decided to pass the July dividend. The denial, however, probably is only a technical point on the use of the word "directors"; there is little doubt that the anthorities, by whatever name they may be called, have settled the question of a dividend in the negative. St. Paul declined from 813s to 7814, Northwestern from 10934 to 10734, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 114@1144 to 11112, Reading from 35 to 3312, Central of New-Jersey from 75¹4 to 73³4, Lake Shore from 94⁷8 to 93¹4. Central and Hudson from 112³4 to 1115s, Erie from 15 to 135s, Missouri Pacific from 7934 to 7812, Northern Pacific preferred from 5278 to 51, and Western Union from 61 to 59%. The general list fully sympathized with the movements of the stocks named. The lowest figures mentioned were not reached without numerous small fluctuations. After 1 o'clock it was announced that Messrs. F. I. Truman & Co., a Stock Exchange frm that is closely identified with Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's stock operations, had given notice to the Philadelphia holders of Central of New-Jersey stock, pledged by the Reading Company for borrowed money, that on Monday next they would pay the loans and take up the collateral. That announcement started an advance in the price of Central of New-Jersey stock that did not stop short of a rise of 534 per cent to 7912; and Reading rose 514 per cent to 3612. The whole market sympathized with the movements in those two stocks, and the natural desire to close the week up even by previous "short" sellers contributed a material impulse to the late dealings. The market closed weak at small reactions from the late advances.

Government bonds were dull and weak; but the only change in the nominal bids was 18 decline for the 4 per cents. The final quotations are as fol-

Bit. Asked U.S. 4 '95 1891, rez. 111 '8, 112 | U.S. cur. 6's. 1895, 131 | U.S. 4 '91891, rez. 122 '8, 123 '8 | U.S. cur. 6's. 1897, 133 | U.S. cur. 6's. 1898, 135 | U.S. cur. 6's. 1893, 135 | U.S. cur. 6's. 18 The transactions in State bonds were small and

without significance; the sales included Tennessee 6s at 3934, and Georgia gold 7s at 11378. Of city

of at 3934, and Georgia gold 7s at 1137s. Of city bank stocks only Tradesmen's sold (50) at 110.

The general bond market was dull and weak. Aside from that statement it presented no new features. Erie second consols were unusually active and recorded transactions of about \$3,000,000 with numerous fluctuations between 68 and 70, and a final ending at 684, or 4 per cent higher than yesterday's last price. West Shore and Buffalo first 5s were exceptionally strong, and after transactions between 534 and 53, finally closed at 534s—4s per cent higher than yesterday. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, declined 2 per cent to 100, and currency 6s were off from 5042 to 48. Missouri, Kansas and Texas first consols were 1½ lower at 106, and general 5s declined 1 per cent to 63. Canada Southern first 5s were steady at 10034, and the second 5s were down 4to 8542. St. Louis and Iron Mountain new 5s fell from 72 to 70 \$\tilde{\pi}\$70 4. Metropolitan Elevated firsts were off 134 at 10042. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consols were steady at 734s \$\tilde{\pi}\$373. Richmond and Danville debentures were easier at a ½ decline at 5834. Louisville and Nashville general mortgages were off 14 at 9434. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts were off 4at 19442, and Buffington and Quincy debenture 5 s were weak at 19442, and Buffington and Quincy debenture 5 New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts were off ¹2 at 105¹2. No. thwestern debenture 5s were weak at 94¹2, and Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were ²4 lower at 94²4. St. Paul first 5s. Pacific and Western division, were ³4 off at 99, and firsts, Wisconsin and Minnesota, were ¹2 off at 97. Wabash general 6s declined 3¹2 to 46, with sales of only nine bonds, Denver and Rio Grande consols fell from 60 to 58¹8. Union Pacific firsts were off ¹2 at 114. Texas and Pacific incomes declined 1¹4 to 44, and firsts, Rio Grande division, fell from 64¹2 to 60 and recovered to 61¹2. Northern Pacific firsts were steady at about 105 after a decline to 104¹2. The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance \$237, 756, made up by losses of \$291,814 currency and \$35,942 coin. The day's operations covered: Receipts, \$1,196,876; payments, \$1,434,632; currency balance, \$9,984,305; coin balance, \$125,-716,985.

716,985.
The local money market for call loans opened at 4 per cent and the bulk of the business was done at 3½ #4 per cent; but later rates declined to 1½ and final business was done at 2 per cent.

The weekly bank statement of averages makes an exceptionally good showing, as is seen in the subjoined table. But the differences are complicated by the omission of the statement of the Marine Bank, which last week reported ioans of \$1,571,000, specie of \$1,019,000, legal-tenders of \$251,000, deposits of \$5,254,000 and circulation of \$266,000. For any intelligent comparison of the statements of the two weeks, it is necessary to add to the totals of to-day's statement about the full amount of the Marine Bank's figures of a week ago for loans, deposits and circulation, and small amounts, if any, for its specie and legal-tenders, because in the three days' clearances — Saturday, Monday and Tuesday—the Marine Bank transferred more than one-half of its cash to the vaults of creditor banks. Hence the gain shown of \$3,649,450 in the surplus reserve is more fictitious than it is real. with this explanation the statement shows a real gain in cash of \$2.801,100, and an apparent gain in the surplus reserve of \$3.649.450. Following are the comparative fotals of the statements of May 3 and May 10:

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities

Total reserve. \$84,109,900 \$30,911,000 Inc. \$2,801,100 Reserve required against deposits \$3,303,900 \$2,455,550 Dec. \$48,350

tion, and the receipts for the week w
1883,
New-York \$1,106,000
Boston 153,000
Philadeiphia 252,000
Miscellaneous 1,000,000 Total \$2,700,000 \$3,725,000 The United States Treasury holds \$337,438.150

The United States Treasury holds \$337,438,150 United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$545,500; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$545,500. National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, \$341,965,059; gold notes, \$658,889.

In London British consols were steady and unchanged at 101 9-16 for money and 101 11-16 for account. The cable quotes United States 4s \(^1\)s higher, at 125\(^1\)g (f), and the 4\(^1\)g \(^1\)g per cent lower at 115\(^1\)4. American railways, of course, were lower in response to yesterday's home markets, but the quotations were meagre, and such as were received dere reported to be nominal. Bar silver was 1-16d, higher at 50\(^1\)gd, per ounce. At Paris French 3 per cents rose to 79.07\(^1\)g, and sight exchange on London was down to 25.16 francs to the £. The weekly bank statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a gain in specie of 4,490,000 marks.

Imports of merchandise in New-York:

For the week: 1882, 1883, 1884.

For the week: 1882. 1883. Dry goods \$2.031.198 \$1.706,637 General merchandise. 8,043,885 6,766,168 For the week \$10,075,083 \$8,472,805 \$9,297,571 Previously reported ... 178,587,824 162,430,879 157,212,012 Total since Jan. 1...\$188,662,907 \$170,903,684 \$166,510.483 Exports of specie from New-York :

Total since Jan. 1 ... \$20,820,979 \$6,233,525 \$41,453,556 Exports of specie at New-York:

Total since Jan. 1.. \$1,512,387 \$6,480,265 \$4,811,936 NEW-ENGLAND EDITORS ON A JAUNT.

NORFOLK, Va., May 9 .- The excursion of New-England editors arrived here from Boston this morning, and after a drive through the city were taken to Virginia Beach. They returned this evening, and will start to-morrow by the Norfolk and Western Railroad on their Southern trip.